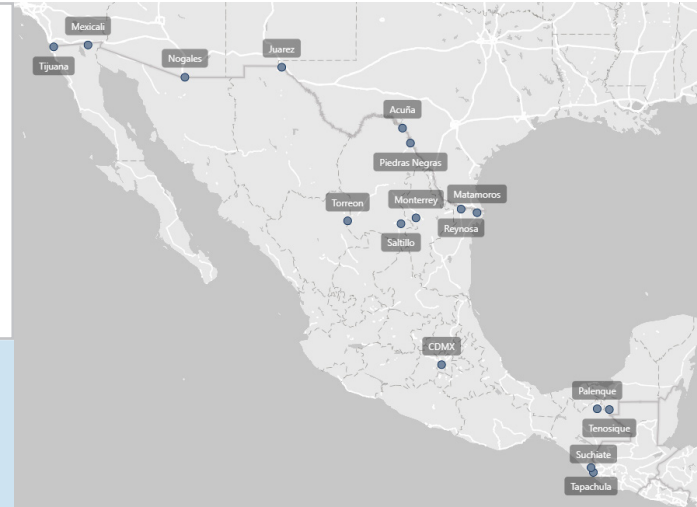


MIXED MOVEMENTS MONITORING MEXICO

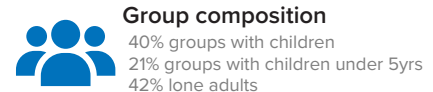
Background & Methodology

- Mixed movement monitoring survey in Mexico regularly collects and analyzes data to identify violations of rights and protection risks for people on the move for the purpose of informing effective responses by UNHCR and its partners.
- During April 2024, 443 interviews were conducted consisting of 1,148 persons.
- Surveys were carried out in 16 locations across Mexico. The Northern region: Acuña, Juarez, Matamoros, Mexicali, Monterrey, Nogales, Piedras Negras, Reynosa, Saltillo, Tijuana, and Torreon. The Southern region: Palenque, Suchiate, Tenosique and Tapachula.
- The results presented are indicative and should not be interpreted as representative of the total population of refugees and migrants in Mexico.



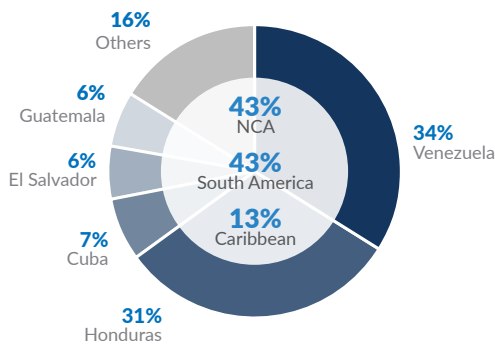
- Asylum applications in Mexico for the second consecutive month were half of those figures in same months in 2023. In April 2024, COMAR received 6,521 asylum claims (11,293 in April 2023). This reduction in persons seeking asylum is taking place despite half of new arrivals continue to confirm that they fled their home countries because they were victims of violence, threats and/or intimidation.

Demographics

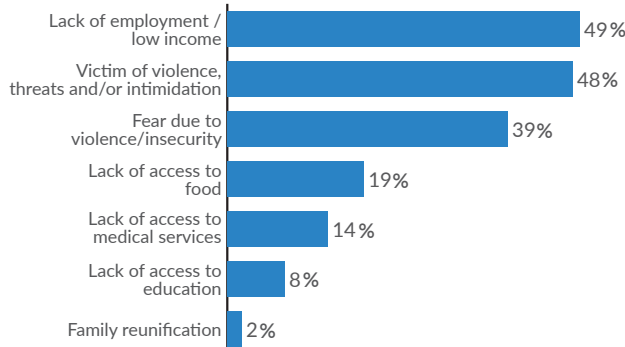


Country of Origin

Nationality



Reasons for leaving*



*Multiple selection question

Risks upon return

52% of the interviewed individuals expressed facing a risk upon return to their country of origin due to threats, extortion, and/or persecution.

29% of the interviewed individuals expressed facing a risk upon return to their country of origin due to general violence, and/or discrimination.

Journey & Incidents during transit

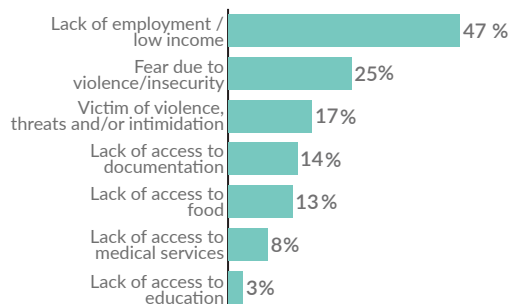
The route



24% of the interviewed individuals reported living in a country other than their country of origin for more than **6 months**. Main countries: Colombia, Perú, Chile & Ecuador.

61% of the interviewed individuals described facing a protection incident in countries of transit prior to entering Mexico

Reasons for leaving last country of residency*

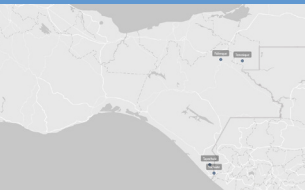


*Multiple selection question

Main protection incidents during transit

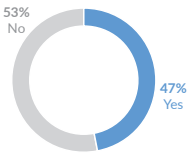


South



Lack of documentation issued by the authorities continues to prevent persons on the move from accessing basic services, while increasing the risk of refoulement and security incidents. Interviews were carried out at the border city of Suchiate (62%) and other cities (38%) in the southern region.

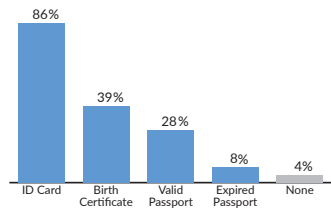
Have applied for asylum (or intend to)



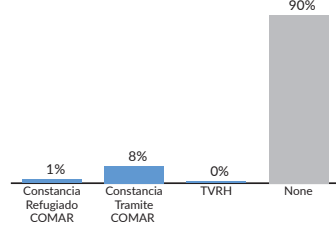
In April 2024, COMAR received 6,310 new asylum applications, a decrease compared to numbers observed in March, and almost half the figure observed in April 2023 (11,425). 77% of these applications submitted during April were made in Southern Mexico. Main nationalities in the South were Honduras (53%), Cuba (17%) and El Salvador (9%).

Source: COMAR

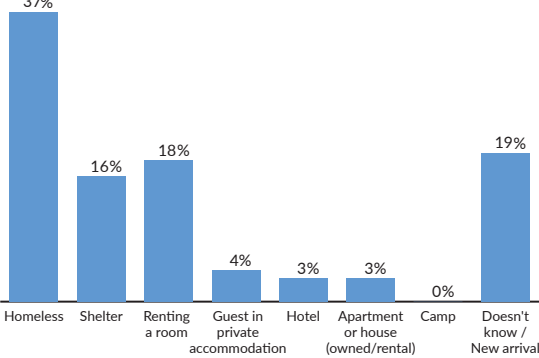
Personal Documentation



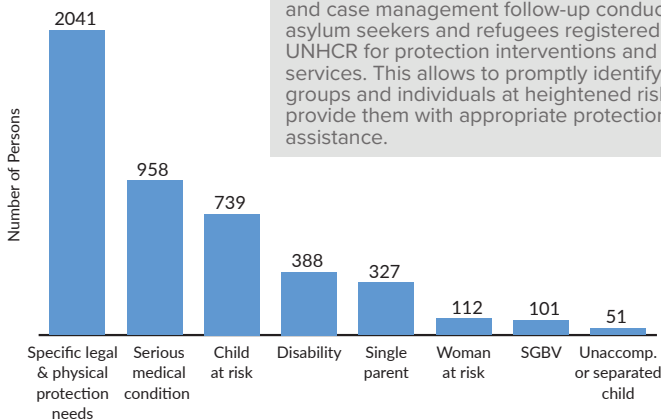
Documentation obtained in Mexico



Current accomodation in Southern Mexico



Specific Protection Needs in Southern Mexico



UNHCR identifies specific protection needs through comprehensive protection interviews and case management follow-up conducted to asylum seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR for protection interventions and services. This allows to promptly identify all groups and individuals at heightened risk, and provide them with appropriate protection and assistance.

Source: proGres UNHCR

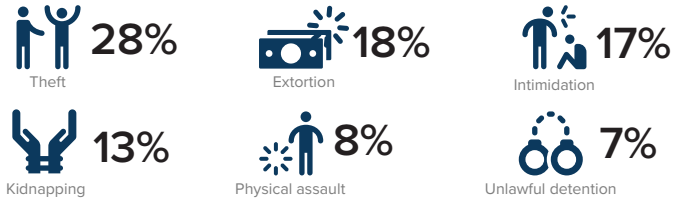
North



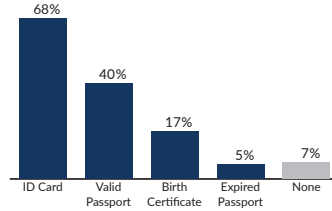
Security remains a main concert as there is an increase in protection incidents within Mexico. Interviews were carried out at border cities (81%) and other cities (19%) in the northern region. People with the intention of staying in Mexico were included, as well as those in transit to the United States.

Main protection incidents within Mexico

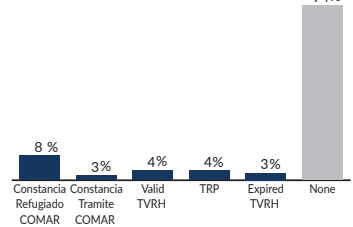
62% of the interviewed individuals in the northern region described facing a protection incident in Mexico



Personal Documentation



Documentation obtained in Mexico



CBP ONE

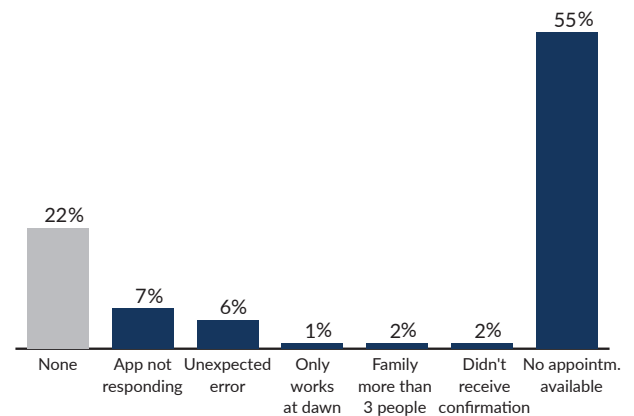
This section aims at highlighting protection concerns and trends associated with persons seeking CBP One appointments to access the US territory and asylum system. The average waiting time for these appointments is 3-5 months, but reports from applicants describe increases in waiting times, for some past 6 months. Results below also include Mexican population.

88% out of total surveyed requested an appointment through the CBP One Mobile App

24% out of those have faced difficulties during the process to secure a CBP One appointment

16% out of those requesting an appointment via CBP One, were able to schedule an appointment

Difficulties getting an appointment in CBP One



UNHCR Mexico thanks its partners for their valuable contribution to data collection efforts which enable UNHCR to produce these reports

